

















## Concluding the Final Volume

### Goodbye to Stalin

.....

tion must have a national language, and the Jews for themselves without bias — hence his controversial remark that Herzl was not a "complete Zionist" since he did not anticipate the use of Hebrew.

Non-Jews, wishing to live in a Jewish Israel, must abide by the laws of the country and accept its Jewish majority. Ben Gurion's attitude to the Arab minority: they must be given all civic rights — on condition that they accept the idea of a Jewish Israel and do not work to undermine it.

Ben Gurion is too good a public speaker to allow his philosophy to cloud the practical aspects of his address. His philosophy when proffered from the

platform, may seem a little unpolished. He elaborates fully on what he means by the "cult of intellectuals." Professional philosophers, especially those bred on German theorizing, do not call Ben Gurion's outlook a "philosophy," and he agrees. It would hardly affect this man who has but scant respect for professionals. Experts know facts and can be consulted for their purpose. During the War of Independence, many foreign experts were consulted — "but I always acted not on their advice but on what seemed to me the wisest in given circumstances," Mr. Ben Gurion once told the Knesset. That is how he treated professionals who maintained that the Jews had no right to a state. Like so many great men in history, Ben Gurion studies only what interests him.

they know the panacea for our ailments. Like so many great men in history, Ben Gurion studies only what interests him with regard to a particular historical or political issue. He made no professional the parade of grasping at all the possible facets of a particular branch of knowledge.

**Concentration on Defence**

A man of powerful personality Ben Gurion does not look upon power as an aim. Authority is a means to an end — in itself it has no attraction. The goal is Israel, as the present and future of the Jewish nation. Ben Gurion is too much of a realist

they know the panacea for our ailments. Like so many great men in history, Ben Gurion stands aloof, uninterested, with regard to a particular task being content to cede to the professionals the pride of grasping all the details of a particular branch of knowledge.

**Concentration on Defence.**

A man of powerful personality Ben Gurion does not look upon power as an aim. Authority is a means to an end. He has no power, has no attraction. The goal for Israel, at the present moment is the creation of a nation. Ben Gurion is the architect of a realisation of the estimate of the difference in cultures and ideals which mark the different communities. He hoped that the Army might be the nucleus of a realisation of what would impel a unity of cultures. Much, indeed, has been accomplished in the Forces, but Army is still a whole, not a homogeneity and for a comparatively short period, has not proved sufficient to bring about the desired unity.

It may be supposed that in retirement, this architect of victory will focus his thoughts upon the matter of creating a united, homogeneous, Israel. And when he feels that he has found the means he will certainly seek the power to implement his plans.

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**Concentration on Defence**

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These three countries are, of course, very different in size, in resources and in history. They have, however, one thing in common: they all find themselves situated between the Atlantic system and the Russian system, which together have engulfed the rest of Europe, Switzerland apart, which forms a respected neutral zone. The three Atlantic countries are the only three countries in Europe which do not belong to one or the other system.

Inevitably, the situation presents them with similar basic problems in their foreign policy

they know the panacea for our ailments. Like so many great men in history, Ben Gurion studies only what interests him with regard to a particular issue being content to cede to the professionals the pride of grasping all the ramifications of a particular branch of knowledge.

**Concentration on Defence**

A man of powerful personality Ben Gurion does not look upon power as an aim. Authority is a means to an end, a means to the goal of no attraction. The goal of Israel, at the present moment, is the creation of a nation. Ben Gurion is too much of a realist to underestimate the difference in cultures and ideals which mark the different communities. He hoped that the Army might be able to bridge the gulf and would impose a unity of culture. Much, indeed, has been accomplished in the Yoreh, but Army units which once had a reputation for excellence and for a short period, has not proved sufficient to bring about the desired metamorphosis.

It is, therefore, that in retirement, this "architect of victory" will focus his thoughts upon the means to bring about the ultimate state of affairs. And when he feels that he has found the means he will certainly seek the power to implement his plans.

These three countries are, of course, very different in size and approach to the world. They have, however, one thing in common: they all find themselves situated between the Atlantic system and the Asiatic system and the two systems together have engulfed the rest of Europe, Switzerland apart, which forms a respected neutral enclave. In this situation, therefore, they are the only three countries in Europe which do not belong to one or the other system.

Inevitably, this situation presents them with similar basic problems in their foreign policy. Does their best hope of security and self-preservation lie in neutrality, or in Western integration? What is the price of each of the two policies, and can they afford that price? How can they insure both against war and against "communist conquest"? If it is all possible for them to have an independent existence and policy between the black and the white triangles? Or on the other hand, could they by such an independent policy loosen the hold of the Great Powers on their own destinies? Would it be a whole to regain self-respect, independence, and stability? Such questions pose themselves inevitably in all three countries.

They pose themselves in different settings and with varying

they know the panacea for our ailments. Like so many great men in history, Ben Gurion studies only what interests him with regard to a particular task being content to cede to the professionals the pride of grasping all the ramifications of a particular branch of knowledge.

**Concentration on Defence**

A man of powerful personality Ben Gurion does not look upon power as an aim. Authority is a means to an end, in his view, and the end is attraction. The goal for Israel, at the present moment is the creation of a nation. Ben Gurion is too much of a realist to underestimate the differences in cultures and ideals which mark the different communities. He hoped that the Army might grow into a melting pot, but he would impose a unity of culture. Much, indeed, has been accomplished in the Forces, but Army life which only the young experience is still not comparatively short, efficient, has not proved sufficient to bring about the desired metamorphosis.

Ben Gurion is a realist, that is in retirement, this architect of victory will focus his thoughts upon the means to bring about the union of the various peoples. And when he feels that he has found the means he will certainly seek the power to implement his plans.

These three countries are, of course, very different in size and character, but, however, one thing is common: they all find themselves situated between the Atlantic system and the Russian satellite, which is why they have equipped the rest of Europe, Switzerland apart, which forms a respected neutral enclave with the only three countries in Europe which do not belong to one or the other system.

Inevitably, this situation presents them with a number of problems in their foreign policy. Does their best hope of security and self-preservation lie in neutrality, or in Western integration and is the price of each of the two policies, and can they afford that price? How can they best insure both against war and against communism, which must it be at all possible for them to have an independent existence and policy between the two blocs? Is it even conceivable that in their own hands, could they by such an independent policy loosen the hold of the Great Powers on their neighbours, and would they not be obliged to regard self-respect, independence, and stability? Such questions pose themselves inevitably in all three countries.

They pose themselves in different settings and with varying force. Sweden has never been occupied. Austria has been occupied. Germany is not only occupied, but partitioned.

**Masterpiece of Diplomacy**

The questions also receive different answers in each case. The Germans — or, rather, both Germany — are at all times the effective policies rejecting neutrality and seeking integration in the Western and Eastern systems respectively. Austria, at the price of a carefully defined neutrality, Sweden has only to drop all course of "freedom from alliances," but has, a too little appreciated masterpiece of diplomacy and perhaps

they know the panacea for our ailments. Like so many great men in history, Ben Gurion studies only what interests him with regard to a particular issue being content to cede to the professionals the pride of grasping all that underlies the particular branch of knowledge.

**Concentration on Defence**

A man of powerful personality Ben Gurion does not look upon power as an aim. Authority is a means to an end. In his mind all that counts is the goal of Jewish attraction. The goal for Israel, at the present moment is the creation of a nation. Ben Gurion is too much of a realist to understand the differences in cultures and ideals which mark the different communities. He hoped that the Army might be all "Jewish" and that it would impose a unity of culture. Much, indeed, has been accomplished in the Forces, but Army life which only the Jews have known would impose a comparatively short price, has not proved sufficient to bring about the desired metamorphosis.

What is it that in retirement, this "architect of victory" will focus his thoughts upon the means to bring about a united, Jewish State? Ben Gurion feels that he has found the means he will certainly seek the power to implement his plans.

These three countries are, of course, very different in character, and, moreover, one thing is common: they all find themselves situated between the Atlantic system and the Russian satellite system. The United States has offered the rest of Europe, Switzerland apart, which forms a respected neutral enclave within the Russian sphere, the choice of three countries in Europe which do not belong to one or the other system.

Inevitably, this situation presents them with the basic problems in their foreign policy. Does their best hope of security and self-preservation lie in neutrality, or in Western integration of the two policies, and can they afford that price? How can the best insure both against war and against economic disaster? If it is all possible for them to have an independent existence and policy between the two blocs? Is it even possible for them to stand, could they be by such an independent policy loosen the hold of the Great Powers on their neighbors? Can they help to bring about a world of respect, independence, and stability? Such questions pose themselves inevitably in all three countries.

They pose themselves in different settings and with varying force. Sweden has never been occupied. Austria has been occupied. Germany is not only occupied, but partitioned.

**Masterpiece of Diplomacy**

The questions also receive different answers in each case. The Germans — or, rather, both Germany — are at the heart of the world's policy rejecting neutrality and seeking integration in the Western and Eastern systems respectively, even at the price of a total loss of freedom by contract. In trying to regain her sovereignty at the price of a carefully defined neutrality, Sweden has not only done so, but has secured freedom from alliances, but has, at a too little appreciated masterpiece of diplomacy and perhaps good luck, helped to keep Finland free and succeeded to finishing the cold war out of the whole of Scandinavia.

All these three countries are, however, geographically much nearer to the West than to Russia; all value their internal freedom, and none of them is dominated by the Communists. The fact that from this common basis they nevertheless arrive at very different, even opposed foreign policies is, therefore, most interesting at a moment when the policies of the Great Powers have themselves become fluid. The American and British are beginning to wonder whether their own best interests are better served by a continuous division of Europe, or by a mutual alliance between the

they know the panacea for our ailments. Like so many great men in history, Ben Gurion studied only what interests him with regard to a particular task being content to cede to the professionals the problems of the state. The various facets of a particular branch of knowledge.

**Concentration on Defence**

A man of powerful personality Ben Gurion does not look upon power as an aim. Authority for him is a means to an end. Israel has no attraction. The goal for Israel, at the present moment is the creation of a nation. He is in too much of a hurry to underestimate the difference in cultures and ideals which mark the different communities. He would not be able to provide the melting pot which would impose a unity of cultures. Much, indeed, has been accomplished in the past few years of life which only the young experience and for a comparatively short period, has not proved totally to sit and wait for the desired metamorphosis.

It may be supposed that in retirement, this "architect of victory" will focus his thoughts upon the need to bring about a united, homogeneous, Israel. And when he feels that he has found the means he will certainly use his power to implement his plans.

**Three countries are, of course, very different in size, character, and recent history. They have, however, one thing in common: they are all situated upon the fringes between the Atlantic system and the Russian satellite system, which together have engulfed the rest of the world. The United States, which forms a respected neutral enclave within the Atlantic area, they are the only three countries in the world which are not bound to one or the other system.**

**Inevitably, this situation presents them with similar basic questions: How can they survive? Does their best hope of security and self-preservation lie in neutrality, or in Western integration? What is the price of membership in the two policies, and can they afford that price? How can they best insure both against war and against Communist aggression? How can they ensure for them to have an independent existence and policy between the two blocs? Is it even desirable to have such an independent policy when the hold of the Great Powers on their neighbours and help Europe to recover its independence, and stability? Such questions pose themselves inevitably in all three countries.**

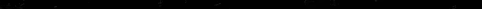
**They face themselves in different settings and with varying force. Sweden has never been occupied. Austria has been occupied and divided. Germany is not only occupied, but partitioned.**

**Masterpiece of Diplomacy**

The questions also receive different answers in each case. The Germans — or, rather, both Germans — have accepted their effective policies rejecting neutrality and seeking integration in the Western and Eastern systems respectively. Austria, the victim of prolonged partition, has, by contrast, been trying to regain her sovereignty at the price of a careful and constant consideration has not only determined itself a course of "freedom from alliances," but has, in a too little appreciated manner, some good luck, helped to keep Finland free and succeeded in keeping the cold war out of the whole of Scandinavia.

**All these three countries are, of course, ideologically much nearer to the West than to Russia; all value their independence and none of them would give up of its own accord, go Communist. The fact that from this common basis they have evolved three so markedly different even opposite foreign policies is in itself remarkable. It becomes the more interesting at the moment when the leaders of the Great Powers have themselves become fluid and when America, Russia and Britain are beginning to wonder whether their own policies are better served by a continuous division of Europe between them or by a mutual disengagement from Europe and the establishment of a European buffer system.**

**This new uncertainty in the minds of the Great Powers, Austria and Germany an increasing chance to influence their own fate, and the fate of Europe. In the face of these possibilities, it also gives these policies of the European middle states an added interest as pointers**



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## BETWEEN THE COLD-WAR FRONTS

The need for Britain being immediately represented with proper authority at the Conference, where all the great issues we had discussed were now to come to a head, made all delay contrary to the public interest.

Moreover, the verdict of the electors had been so overwhelmingly expressed that I did not wish to remain even for an hour responsible for their affairs. At four o'clock therefore, having asked for an audience, I

I issued to the nation the following message, with which this account may close:

30 July, 1944.

The decision of the British people has been recorded in the voice counted today. I have therefore laid down the charge which was placed upon me in darker times.


I regret that I have not been permitted to visit the front against Japan. For this, however, all plans and preparations have been made and the results may come much quicker than we have hitherto been entitled to expect. Immense responsibilities abroad

and at home fall upon the new Government, and we must all hope that they will be successful in bearing them.

It only remains for me to express to the British people, for whom I have acted in these perilous years, my profound sym-

tude for the afflicting, un-  
swerving support which they have  
given me during my task, and  
for the many expressions of kind-  
ness which they have shown to-  
wards their servant.

THE END

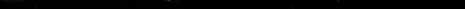


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score than is his music. His "Traité d'Instrumentation" will give theoretical inspiration to future generations of musicians and his "Mémoires" wondrously display the feelings of an artist and of an epoch. One of the last entries in his "Mémoires" four years before his death in Paris in 1916 reads: "I am now 70 years of age. I am the witness of the two powers, Love or Hate, can elevate man to the sublimest heights... it is to be feared that I feel it more than ever that this is the answer: Love can give us ideas of immortality, Hate can give us ideas of hell... Why separate them? They are the two wings of the soul."

—BENET MANDOWSKY

## Round the

**VIOLET** GARDEN, an American artist, has executed two drinking fountains for the children's playgrounds of Haifa Municipality. The problem involved was to combine the artistic and the functional.

The first fountain which stands in the Memorial Garden (topposite the Haifa Museum) is a tall, slender, irregularly shaped column with a reddish brown enamel bath in reddish brown enamel colour. Both inside and out a pattern of birds and flowers is picked out to grey and reddish mosaics. Miniature fountains are placed at intervals inside so that the children can drink without touching any tap with their mouths. A step enables the smallest child to reach the water, while indented steps along the sides and at the top of the drinking fountain at Mother's Garden, Mt. Carmel, has almost been completed. Here the opening of the fountain is a blue coloured swan edged in blue preening itself in the water. The fountains are similar to those in the Memorial Garden, but in order to facilitate drinking they are placed at different levels for children of all ages. The swan body is of a reddish brown and is painted in yellow.

The functional has been executed successfully to suit and amuse the children. The municipality's idea is novel and enterprising.

**Bright Litvinovsky**

**FOR** many years Haifa has had a gallery where the public have talked of the need for an art gallery which would also serve as a meeting place for artists.

Review  **roadcasting**

dramatic effect. His technique  
 an atmosphere.  
 in surrounding Kiotaki was  
 an aura of semi-sanctity. For  
 sibly other speakers, less  
 endowed, would tread dan-  
 gerously if they attempted emu-  
 lation, but the example of this  
 to be studied and absorbed.

**Scholarly Show**  
 The sixth edition of  
 the "International Conference  
 on Pteridology" was held on Wed-  
 nesday, and was a most suc-  
 cessful day was markedly superior  
 to those of its predecessors. A tempo-  
 rally achieved in the answers we  
 received to the selection of questions  
 for the next year. The questions  
 were better adapted to the  
 subjects of particular feature  
 The publishers who have

of the Middle Ages always combined comprehensive scientific and theological knowledge, because the two were then regarded as interdependent. With the growth of rationalism the paths diverged, and although there were scientists who acknowledged the claims of the GY, few were masters in both fields.

Dr. Leibovitch shows him to be in the grand tradition of Jewish scholarship equally versed in philosophy, science, Jewish literature and Judaism. The other experts though universal, have shown an oppressive omniscience in their own fields, and the program

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Stros Ek, opposite the clock.

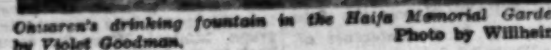
**JAFFA.**

# PARA

**IS NOW in**

**FEZIAN TIKVA ED., Cgo.**

**לדורי דורות**



which suggests a woman's hands clasped together behind her head. The face of the vase shows a woman's body in dark colors. Yet the combination of these two components is not a head in the head of the vase or a self. Most subtle and therefore most satisfying is the fact that the vase is decorated with a pattern of green and red parallelograms on one side. Throughout, the prevailing feeling is lack of

and thence moves outwards  
various gradations and  
colours. Strangely enough,  
picture I found typical of  
Safad atmosphere was "Hill n  
Rehovot." Clean fresh work.  
Little was left of S. Saah's  
rambly by which to judge

seemed somewhat over-  
laid in its content, but it  
monstrated a grasp of the  
radio unapproached by  
Carlebach, besides  
journalistic and radio sense,  
fortunate in being able to  
late them into the  
German and an ac-  
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**לדורי דורות**

The regular meetings of Northern Foreign Ministers, when po-

licies in every field except defence are harmonized, the recent extension of this intimate contact to the Parliamentary level through the Nordic Council, the

Scandinavian Airlines System, which is a joint enterprise of three Scandinavian countries with a nationally mixed staff, the ease with which nationals of any Scandinavian country can take jobs in any other, transferring their social security rights — all this has hardly a parallel among any other neighbouring countries: there are

**Scandinavian Commonwealth**  
It is no exaggeration to say that underneath the formal alliance system, which superficial-

ly seems to separate NATO-allied Norway and Denmark, Russian-allied Finland, and alliance-free Sweden, there exists something like a Scandinavian Commonwealth, with Sweden playing something like Britain's role; and this informal Commonwealth

like inter-Scandinavian relationship is far closer, far more intimate, and far more real than the formal paper alliances which overlay it. Unlike almost anywhere else in the world there is in Scandinavia today no sense of tension at all: Finnish-Russian

relations are satisfactory enough to exclude tension with Russia and Norwegian and Danish relations with the West are friendly enough to exclude tension with the West, while Swedish friendship with all her neighbours is so close that an

thought of intra-Scandinavian tension becomes fantastic. It is an agreeable picture, and one to which the rest of the world hardly provides any parallel today.

Sweden by her policy of non-aggressive strength and coun-

zealous, level-headed independence has saved the freedom of Finland and kept all Scandinavia out of the cold war; which about as much success as a nation of 7,000,000 souls can hope to achieve in the present world.

result of fine diplomatic craftsmanship coupled with good luck at bottom it is, like every major and lasting political success, spiritual achievement, due to the maturity and wisdom in the definition of her own interests and capabilities, the perfect inn

balance of adult resignation and a rock-like self-assurance, which Sweden, after a long and stern imperialist career, achieved some 150 years ago, but which most other European nations still find hard to achieve and not even interesting to study.

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# UNICEF'S AID TO ISRAEL

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund was established by the General Assembly seven years ago today, under Article 85 of the Charter, for the purpose of assisting needy children, primarily in war-devastated countries.

During its first several years the Fund's resources were devoted largely to meeting the emergency needs of children in Europe for food and clothing. In 1948, the Fund also began providing emergency relief for Palestinian refugee mothers and children. At the same time a start was made in aiding programmes of long-range value in Europe and Asia and Latin America.

By the end of 1962 UNICEF had provided approximately \$113,425,000 for aid to countries. Of this amount, some 70 per cent went to Europe and North America, and the remainder to Asia and the Eastern Mediterranean area, and three per cent to Latin America. Seventy-eight per cent went to "emergency" relief, which often meant giving an impetus to parent child feeding schemes.

Israel which in 1962 had a child population (under 15) of 480,000 was approached in September 1948. UNICEF aid was first given for refugee groups here and was later extended to part of the overall UNICEF-aided programme for Palestine refugees. In November 1949 the Executive Board approved an allocation to the Government of Israel for a national feeding programme to benefit needy non-refugee children, both Jewish and Arab. The refugee and non-refugee programmes were consolidated in the spring of 1951 and operated by the Government until UNICEF stocks were exhausted early in 1952. At that time UNICEF aid was approved for a long-range milk conservation programme.

In addition, the Fund has assisted a BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination campaign, and other smaller medical projects, and has also sent leather for manufacturing shoes.

The Government, in addition to bearing local costs of these UNICEF-aided projects, has contributed the equivalent of \$100,000 to the Fund for use in other countries.

**Types of Assistance**

The emergency child feeding scheme here was allocated \$40,000 and initiated as a national programme in 1948. After the refugee groups were brought into it, on April 1951 the number of children receiving UNICEF help rose to 194,000. A new allocation of \$100,000, made in May of that year, made possible continuation of a reduced programme of 90,000 school children and 4,000 infants through early 1952.

UNICEF's Milk Conservation, approved in April 1952 was \$300,000. Although pasteurization is sold here, there are no bottling facilities—a lack that has made milk sold in bulk through shops still liable to contamination. UNICEF will now provide the necessary imported equipment for bottling the milk and also bottle-making equipment, and refrigeration for the collection of milk in the large cities of Haifa, Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

Milk so produced will be channelled, in part, to infants and older children and mothers through existing feeding schemes supervised by the Ministry of Health, Social Welfare, and Education, and the remainder will be sold at cost on the market to reach largely these same groups.

The Government, in addition to capital costs of installing UNICEF equipment, will assure local funds at least double the value of UNICEF's contribution to the cost of the scheme and it hopes eventually to expand bottled milk production to meet the needs of the entire country. EAC has collaborated in developing this scheme and will give further technical assistance.

The cost of the BCG Anti-Tuberculosis Vaccination scheme is included in an allocation for Joint Enterprise campaigns in Egypt, Israel and Syria.



THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

The vaccination campaign aided by the Joint Enterprise was begun in November 1948 and was officially terminated in July 1950, by which time 250,000 young people had been vaccinated. The work has been continued by the government, and is currently being conducted by the government among school children in Haifa, Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. In addition, at reception camps for immigrants, thousands were vaccinated and vaccinated when necessary.

Other Medical Assistance to Israel amounted to \$70,000. Included were: two iron lungs provided in 1948 at a time of the poliomyelitis epidemic; DDT powder for use in immigrant camps; sulfa drugs, penicillin, streptomycin, X-ray equipment, insecticides, etc. These items were

for use principally in epidemic-control work and for infant health protective measures connected with mass immigration.

Maternal and Child Welfare received \$40,000. To assist the Government's plan for establishing minimum standards of protective health care throughout the country, especially in outlying villages, through training of doctors and nurses to visit such villages, and expansion of the numbers of maternal and child welfare centres, UNICEF supplied vehicles and clinic equipment for mother and child health centres.

**Group Courses**  
UNICEF provided leather for 33,700 pairs of shoes (\$25,000) distributed in 1961-62. Of this quantity, 21,000 pairs were produced in Israel at Government expense. \$300 pairs were made in vocational training establishments at the Ministry of Education, and 1,700 pairs in a shoe-making school in Haifa. The remainder were made in the shoe-making school in Haifa, Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. In addition, at reception camps for immigrants, thousands were vaccinated and vaccinated when necessary.

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## The Answer is a Lemon

How do you do it? I asked a colleague at a newspaper party the other day. She is well known for the popular beauty items she contributes to a Hebrew weekly and for her flawless complexion.

She laughed. "You must read my page," she said. "I could hardly add that I certainly would if she would please write it with a lemon, could I? So I visited a beauty salon instead."

It was like wandering into a rehearsal for "The Women." Everywhere ladies were being beautified, about to be beautified, or on their way out, having been beautified.

"Hanukkah," explained the attendant, "otherwise business has been very bad."

**Respectable Prices**  
"Today's crowd would set you up for the year," I said, looking down the list of prices: A "Talc" cost IL2,000; shampoo and set IL2,200; haircut: 600 pruta; tinting of the hair: 1,000; complete head: IL2,200; blue hair: 700 pruta and IL1,500 for an American colour rinse "which will wash out."

"Not suitable for our wet winter that," asked the attendant.

"Use a good soap," she said. She had one at IL2,000 a cake. "Yours is a difficult skin type. Foraged and temples oily. Nose and chin flaky-dry."

As I went out without the soap she called after me: "Be careful not to overstimulate the blood capillaries of the skin." This is a proposal of a not-so-expensive complexion hint sent by J. D. of Tel Aviv.

At the end of summer it is worth while bleaching summer freckles with an application of one-third lemon juice two-thirds water, as winter styles need palid girls.

**Also for the Feet**  
Oddly enough, there were two other correspondents with hints involving the use of a lemon.

Miss N. M. Haifa, writes: "Lemon is the ideal treatment for foot calluses from which most of us suffer at the end of a summer spent without stockings in open sandals. The feet are usually sore and red, and very hot water, followed by lemon applied to the calluses, in a week the foot will be left smooth as the wax," she says.

E. Laisowitz of Tel Aviv recommends lemon for beautifying your kettle's complexion: "Strong lemon juice left overnight inside a furled sock will gradually dissolve the fur," she says.

**The Law**  
In the event of a sex offence being committed against a child the same common sense rules apply: frankness, freedom from fear, and a willingness to tolerate the child's reactions should help overcome the hazard successfully, as well as patience for treatment delays.

A parent in difficulty in a case of this kind can consult one of our child guidance clinics for help.

"My child recognized the man sitting in a cafe," one worried mother told me. "What should I have done?"

From the community's point of view, the child should be publicly charged; but there is no doubt that legal proceedings can instantly shock a child's mind.

For a child, a judge's court officials naturally try to be gentle and sympathetic; but often they lack the special training needed for handling children. We owe it to our community to ensure that such proceedings take place in the Judge's chambers, where the child can be questioned in the course of quiet conversation and where the awesome paraphernalia and ceremony of the courtroom are avoided.

We should press, too, for intensive specialist training for juvenile court judges and prosecutors, and possibly for the establishment of a highly specialized circuit court of this kind.

As for the offenders themselves (guilty of a "felony" in the case of rape of a person under 18 and a "misdemeanor" in the case of an indecent assault on a person under 18) they are subject to a maximum prison sentence of five years in the first case and two years in the second. However, they can be released on probation, and in fact the maximum sentences are but rarely imposed.

Judges are in a difficult position, for they must balance social needs and the degree of responsibility of the offenders as well as the degree of harm to the community. Public prosecutors argue (rightly) that habitual sex offenders are a danger to social security. Defending lawyers argue (equally rightly) that habitual sex offenders are psychologically impaired.

There are three mental hygiene clinics here (one in Jerusalem, one in Haifa and one in Jaffa) equipped to treat such individuals, and psychotherapists are available to counsel them. A favourable prognosis is favourable enough if the offenders are young. But in the case of older men or women hardly anything can be done to change them.

The whole matter, of course, is one for serious thought at high levels of national social planning, the long-term answer being as it obviously does in a widely based National Mental Hygiene Movement, embracing schools, clinics, radio and press, as well as a reinforced and extended development of our judicial and probation services and, for that matter, of our prisons.

The pity is that we do not give much clear thought to sex offences, except when some particularly savage incident occurs. Such as the murder of Rachel Levin last year. Unfortunately, incidents of this type provide a background for panic rather than for the clear, well-considered action which is necessary if we are to deal successfully with the complex problem of sexual aberration.

**Barbecue**  
A musician suggests his sauce for chicken, fish or rice. Simmer for 20 minutes half a cup of fat, one tablespoon of vinegar, one teaspoon of salt, one teaspoon of sugar and a dash of pepper. Add more salt, ½ teaspoon of chili powder, ½ teaspoon of onion, one teaspoon of tomato, one teaspoon of paprika. Grate one onion, mix with a small amount of garlic. Add. Cook for about five minutes longer. I asked him where one gets the tobacco and chili powder. He answered: "From a friend."

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## garden notes

REMOVE the flower stems from the flower garden all summer animals, such as Hares, Rabbits, Cows, etc., which have finished blooming. Cut down to the base, leaving the twigs of Aster (aster) and the mimosas (aster) (aster) and similar perennials which flower in summer.

The Dahlias now have stopped growing; most of the leaves are frost-blackened and are dropping. If you need the space for winter plants, cut down the main branches to 40-50 cm. and lift their tuberous roots with a spade (or) a fork (shovel). Take care not to injure the roots while lifting. Keep the tubers in a shed, and when all the leaves and branches have dried, loosen the soil from the tubers and cut the branches a second time to about 5-10 cm. Then powder the roots with sulphur (or) and store until spring in boxes filled with dry sand or sawdust (sawdust).

Chrysanthemum (herb) will finish blooming at the end of the month, and if you wish to grow winter plants, lift the whole plant with a spade, and until the summer re-plant it temporarily in a corner of your garden, where it will be out of the way. Before lifting the chrysanthemum cut down the branches to 15-20 cm. in height. While transplanting, press the soil firmly around the plant and water thoroughly.

In order later to recognize the varieties and colour of dahlias and chrysanthemum to their stems, label them, on which the name of the variety or the colour is written with Indian ink. Such labels (labels) are now available in the seed shops in Tel Aviv and Haifa.

**PLANTING:** Now, while the soil is not too wet and the weather not unusually cold, antrimum (Snapdragon, Larkspur, carnation (Larkspur), and Gaillardia can be planted. You can also continue planting winter annuals such as Pinks, Delphinium (Larkspur), daisy (Larkspur), Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Bellis, pansy (Larkspur) and others.

It is advisable now, and particularly in the hills, to use only well-developed plants, with a small soilball, as growing is a slow process when the weather is cold. Such plants will not give rich blooms.

**THE LAWN:** If your permanent lawn is turning brown, you can make this by sowing ryegrass (Lolium perenne, summer ryegrass) on the surface. The seeds of the ryegrass are scattered over the mowed lawn and then covered with a thin layer of fine soil. If there are any bare patches, these should be taken to sow many seeds there. If there is no rain after sowing, the lawn must be watered.

Ryegrass seeds germinate after 8 to 10 days, (less in warm weather, more in the cold) and soon produce a fine-leaved lawn.

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## AN UNUSUAL SQUEEZE

THE North-South partnership was guilty of gross overbidding when they reached a seven diamonds contract on the above holding. West opened with the queen of hearts. How would you plan the game?

Since he has no technical possibility of establishing a long card winner, South's only chance lies in developing a squeeze. To make the squeeze effective all the four missing black honours must be concentrated in the hand of either defender, and the likelihood of such a concentration of high cards is of the order of 10%.

But the game contains a special feature in the set-up of the squeezing situation.

It will be seen that a squeeze against West is very easy. South will first eliminate his heart losers by ruffing it in dummy, collect both the ace and king of clubs and run his string of trumps. When he plays the last diamond to the seventh trick, dummy will be in the favourable position of being able to select his discard after West, thereby establishing either the two potential winners.

Returning now to our original assumption that all the four key cards, namely king and queen of spades and queen jack of clubs were concentrated in either opposing hand, the respective defenders will have to choose with the last diamond. South only needs to collect the ace of the suit which that worthy had selected to unguard, promoting a thirteenth winner in the opposing hand.

**POST Crossword Puzzle**

**ACROSS—** 1 Ship's officer? 7 Is presented in short? 10 Unfurlled? 11 A cushy time, we hear, is not appreciated by a thief? 14 Souths like male? 16 You're probably passed through their court? 17 Real? 18 Good time? 20 Short? 21 A burning question? 22 A letter out? 23 Not a level animal? 24 From him you can get his half?

**DOWN—** 1 Drive to support the South? 2 Flying dish? 3 Plant like water? 4 Speech on modern style? 5 An unpleasant occasion? 6 Air holes maybe? 7 Put back that place of last? 8 Free from pride? 9 Not a level animal? 10 Hardly standard speech? 11 More than half a sovereign? 12 Escape to comfort? 13 To wear? 14 Drink produced from old tea-leaves? 15 Well and truly? 16 Sent a letter out? 17 Mum or Dad? 18 Where boys are collared in a certain way? 19 No saint? 20 Alan Ladd? 21 Time of 22? 23 In which to cook or about? 24 Pictorial? 25 Eat with sausage.

**LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION**



